Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, IORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE ANGLER.

See the lone Angler by you gliding stream,
Beneath the hoary grey, impending beards,
With eye intent upon the bending beam,
That o'er the silver flood its shade extends;
And how he trembles, when upon the cords
He marks his wary prey darting afar,
Nor deems the while that he has chosen bonds,
Unseen a death of anguish to incur—
The more in vain might arrow at the fair mable lay.

Industrious angler, why remove dost thou rule
Each living thing, with such an iron rod—
How dangerous taught thee to her ancient soil,
Such barbarous actions, or has thy God
Created thee, from out the humble sod
Beneath thy feet, and in his likeness formed
Thy being's self, and given to thee a heart,
By all but selfish cruelty warmed,
To act so wrong, so opposite a part,
As thus to make the object pleased to be miserable art.

Far from the cradle to the grave of age,
Man's bloody hand is ever prone to kill—
More looking is he with relentless rage
All all more base subservient to his will!
Hence horrible are those of every kind!
The measure of his days, till death dread king,
Who never he had erred, severe, comes in sent on,
And with as little pity, spreads his wing
Over the tombing dust, which night had won
In life, the fearful name, and by his fellow son.

Poor little fish, how oft in childhood's day,
Forth from the town by choice or duty led;
I from the hated scene, have sped away
Into some narrow path, that winding led
To a distant stream, or where a lake spread
Its shining bosom to the bending sky,
To me its beauties only were then known,
When even the drowning fly, could wake my sym-

And readily the hand was stretched to aid
The struggling prey in its agony,
While every thrill seeing from the act strayed,
To recompense the heart, where feeling's home was
made.

And pity lingers still within my breast,
For all God's creatures, that are doomed to wear
The galling chains of pain under their power—
Ill that in life, even human hearts must share,
But what avails the tender sense,
If I cannot melt the tyrant's heart of stone,
With keen remorse, or move to mercy fair,
Nor will my words prevail upon the man,
Mourn o'er their hapless fate, as I have often done.

ANGLER.

From the Casket.

THE UNKNOWN GRAVES.

BY MRS. JANE E. LOCKE.

Help to human nature seems,
The fast flowing tears of sorrow,
To deep affections, tender dreams,
Hopes of a brighter lot.

MRS. HEMANS.

It was a fearful period in New England's early history, when the Puritans, after undergoing persecution and wrong, had become jealous of their rights and suspicious of every novelty. One night at a late hour, when the storm of the tempest of autumn gathering up their might threatened the deep darkness of the approaching midnight, when the family of Gov. Endicott was surprised, by the entrance of two strangers, habited each in a long black surplice and hood. There each a startling pause as they entered, during which they stood with uncovered heads in their presence. The Governor, placing himself in attitude of defence, and assuming an air of one who was wont to command, demanded who they were and what their errand. The stoutest of the two laying aside his cowl and turning his face proudly, replied, "fear not, honored sir, we are from the haughty, persecuting government of Charles II, but he's come to you as exiles—outlaws, on whose heads a price is set, entreating your protection." The pilgrim's lofty bearing, his noble countenance to a sort of frown, and sternly bade them welcome. The strangers gravely seated themselves and the conversation continued.

"If were not best to conceal my character sir, I have cruised about the coast of Old England; I will therefore boldly declare myself. I am William Goffe, one of the judges of King Charles the first, and now, alas! Cromwell is deposed, and Charles the 2nd about to be proclaimed, I with this my wife have sought protection here, yet I ask it not for myself beneath your roof, I would seek a more retired spot, and if you will but allow me to remain in your company of my bosom till the tempest of political fury be spent, you will not be conferring a favor on ungrateful exiles."

Governor Endicott immediately signified his readiness to screen and oblige them, and after it was soon agreed that on the succeeding morning Goffe should remove to Cambridge, and the lady, his wife, remain in the family of Gov. Endicott and pass for his own daughter.

Accordingly next morning the exiles "pressed the parting hand," and bade adieu with swelling bosoms, little deeming it was their last farewell. The wife of William Goffe was the daughter of Robert Endicott, Bart. brother to the Governor of the colony of Massachusetts, at whose house she now dwelt, consequently she felt not entirely as a stranger; but so long had she been wont to tread the halls of royalty in England and accustomed to courtly honors that she was ill prepared to dare the perils and the sufferings of that infant colony; yet with the undaunted efforts of woman's faithfulness, she forsook her gilded splendors, and accompanied the chief of her heart in exile to this unexplored, savage wilderness.

Not long however had they remained in their new situations, before the act of indemnity was passed, and Charles II. proclaimed, it appeared that Goffe was not excepted with those to whom pardon was offered; consequently the Governor was in duty bound to arrest and commit a captive of assistants to answer to him, but they did not agree to it, yet thinking it unsafe for the exiles to be in the sharer of his exile. A few days after his removal a hue and cry was raised in search of Goffe and the Governor and assistants issued a warrant as in loyalty they were obliged, to secure him; and in vain all the suspicion of their sincerity they sent two zealous loyalists through the colonies in search of him. Disappointed in effectually eluded discovery, the yearning soul of his bereaved wife was not quieted, for she knew not but he was a captive in the hands of savages which even greater perils than savage ingenuity could devise. It was in vain her friends endeavored to cheer her in her suffering heart, and in vain that they offered her the sympathies and the consolations of friendship, for unquenched, each bearing on its bosom the unebbing tide of her woe and the record of woman's constancy; years passed on, and she passed from youth to middle age, with her spirit still burthened, and her sorrow unassuaged. The inhabitants of the colony would gladly have won her to themselves, she heeded not, and the vows and protestations of England's gilded sons as they knelt before her on their gentle errands bitter, passed by her as the wind, though there was scarce a shadow of probability that he for whom every sacrifice was made, would ever again return to shield her beneath the arm of his protection. Patiently, meekly, aye, sadly, joyfully could she have borne with him his degradation and his shame, if shame and degradation there could be, in bearing the image of an outlaw and an exile for a deed his conscience and his country had approved; patiently and meekly could she have borne with him his sufferings and privations, but to be separated from him and left ignorant of his fate, was more than her woman's heart could bear.

There was at this time an Indian, by the name of Ninnigret, a sachem of the Niantick's one of the most venomous and subtle among the numerous tribes of the Narragansetts, who had for a long time held bitter enmity toward the family of Gov. Endicott, and he having by some secret art become acquainted with the circumstances of the regicide Goffe, and ascertained also the place of his retreat, with his faithful wife, resolved on a plan to convey her away and destroy her, hoping thus to effect the family of the Governor and vent his hatred.

Accordingly he kept hourly watch about the dwelling, and finding her one evening on an excursion alone to a neighbouring grove, he stepped forward and in a friendly tone and manner made known his errand, telling her that her husband was secretly holding himself in the cave of a high rock, which was the fact, near New Haven: and that he had sent him to give her information and conduct her to the place; and added that it must be done without the knowledge of any one, lest public information should be obtained of the residence, and he consequently exposed to the long threatened punishment. The heart of Mary Goffe bounded with joy at this communication, and trusting to the savage through the untrod pathways, she went to its most desolate haunts, could she but tidings concerning the object around which had clustered all her youth's bright hopes, and for which she had for exceeding years, She passed a moment—a slight expression of distrust passed over her countenance; then one more looking in the face of her guide, a smile of confidence was renewed and she moved gaily forward with the savage.

Ah what will not the affection of woman dare, and its enthusiasm attempt; in the blindness of her love through every age, what sacrifice has not she made and what perils suffered that she might unhindered bow down to the star of her youth.

The sachem was accompanied by a band of barely seventeen and by nearly twenty hours before she was made to understand their unhallowed design, when by menaces and threats forced to a state of the most distressing and perplexing fearfulness. Hunger, and cold, and sickness, and suffering of every kind, the delicacy of her constitution was made to endure and in feebleness support. But it would be in vain to attempt to portray the sorrow and the grief of her long and dreary wanderings. Daily was she expecting and wishing for death as her last and her torture, but it came not, while her spirit strove with savage insult. At length after the weary wanderings of nearly two years since which she had seen no human face but the savages around her, the faggots and the various implements of torture prepared on the top of the highest mountain that overlooks the Connecticut, near Northampton. Her mind reduced as one in all its majesty along, and its beautiful curve was distinctly visible from the top of that commanding eminence. What though the land of centuries had not polished the mountain and hills, and valleys, yet the hand of God in its primal grandeur, laden with foliage, grass and herbage flourished, and flowers in all their beauty bloomed and unplucked, as yet the impress of God of nature dwelt on all around; in view of this scene the heart of Mary was again filled the presence of the Deity and could calmly yield herself to her destroyers.

But while these Indians were preparing there, other and still more alarming scenes were passing in the valley a few miles below them. The Sabbath's holy calm as yet unbroken by the savage whoop had settled on the spirits of that lonely band of puritans and had gathered with hallowed yearnings in the house of prayer, rejoicing in the light of the sun which was now suddenly their orisons ceased, and the still communion with their God was broken by the yells of the savages, and the dreadful conflict began as they were, confusion and consternation prevailed. Both in the number of their slain when all was terror around, there appeared among them an aged and venerable man, in military armour, and with the vigor of a youthful warrior he promptly placed himself at their head and led them on. "Follow me my children," he cried, "for by his bravery the enemy were soon dispersed. And instantly he disappeared, leaving them astonished and grateful inhabitants to the conjecture that the arm of an angel had deliverance. But he passed from their gratitude unnoticed, and through the tender

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

[illegible]

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, July 5.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

MAHLON DICKERSON, Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Levi Woodbury, resigned.

WILLIAM WILKINS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, in the place of Mahlon Dickerson.

Benjamin F. Butler, to be Attorney General for the United States.

Peter Stuu, to be Consul for the Island of Guadaloupe.

Edward D. Ingraham, to be Director of the Bank of the United States.

N. Sylvester, the person who decamped from Philadelphia with a considerable amount of money belonging to some New York Bankers, has been traced to Savannah, from whence he sailed on the 16th inst. in the brig Romulus, capt. Mowry, of Providence, for Havre, consigned to Lewis Rogers & Co., under the assumed name of Charles Peel. He converted most of the money into drafts at 60 days sight, drawn in favor of "Chas. Peel," by J. Auze, on Guerard, Freres & Co. of Havre. The amount of one being 13,352,50, francs, and the other 654 francs.—*Cour. and Enq.*

APPROPRIATE NAMES.—The following appropriate names my be seen on the signs of three drinking establishments in this city. First, at a considerable distance up town, and pretty conspicuous, is "The Vulture;" secondly, a little lower down, and very conspicuous is, "The Finish;" and thirdly, a good deal lower down, and most conspicuous, is "The Shades." Here then, is a regular gradation—you have only to begin at the Vulture, and be done up at the finish, when you are a proper candidate for the shades.—*N. Y. Trans.*

NEW YORK, June 30.

We regret to have to state, that the boiler of the locomotive engine, recently placed on the Harlem Rail Road, burst yesterday afternoon as the engine was starting from Yorkville, with two cars attached. The boiler was thrown in pieces against the rocks of the narrow passage, and a piece which rebounded, struck and killed a passenger sitting on the top of the forward car. The engineer was wounded.—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

CAPITAL TRIAL.—The trial of John Hunt, for the murder of Edward Dunn, on board of a fishing schr. at Hingham, came on for trial at Plymouth last week, before the Supreme Court, at a special session. After a full hearing of the case it was given to the jury, who returned in half an hour with a verdict, Not Guilty of Murder, but Guilty of Manslaughter. Hunt was sentenced to ten days solitary and seven years hard labor in the State Prison.

SPECIE.—The importations of specie and bullion during the year ending Sept. 30th 1833, beyond the export, amounted to about

	$5,000,000
From Oct. 1st 1833, to June 11th 1834, over	10,000,000
Brought by emigrants, not less than	2,500,000
Gold produced in the United States	2,500,000
Increase of specie and bullion since Jan. 1, 1833.	$20,000,000

The whole amount of specie in the country, previous to these importations, was estimated at $20,000,000; so that the amount now is double what it was two years ago.

Major Barry, the Post Master General has made an appeal to the People of the United States, in relation to the condition of the Post Office Department, and the many charges preferred against it by the Post Office Committee. According to the Globe, Major Barry should not be held responsible for the misconduct of the Department. The official neglects, however, to state who should father the iniquities of that branch of the government. Mr. Blair is satisfied no doubt with a liberal share of the plunder.

SINGULAR EFFECT OF LIGHTNING.—The young man whom we mentioned as having been struck in a barn in Eleventh street, some days since, during a thunder shower, has recovered his eye sight, but finds himself benumbed and partially paralysed the whole extent of his right side, affecting also his right ear with deafness. The right temple is also somewhat burnt, from the electric fluid setting fire to his hat. This is certainly a miraculous escape, though we have seen a case still more extraordinary, where the person was severely burnt under both arms also, and yet recovered. We see the fluid follows the course of the nerves, which, in fact, have been long supposed to be the conductors of the invisible and probably galvanic or electric power by which voluntary motion, as well as the other functions of the body, are performed. It is a curious subject of reflection, which we will, perhaps, resume.—*N. Y. Star.*

TRIAL BY JURY AMONG THE CROWS.—It is stated in one of the late numbers of the Penny Magazine that the Crows among the Orkney Islands are so far advanced in civilization as to enjoy in all its freedom the glorious privilege of trial by jury. These black coated gentlemen are frequently seen congregated together on the rocks, the most venerable among them presiding, and the rest, with few exceptions, sitting side by side, like jurors in the box. Silence is proclaimed by some deep mouthed croaker, and a chattering commences between two or three, probably the counsel for and against the prisoner. The venerable judge then gives his charge, the jury after some learned [illegible] court is forthwith carried into execution. It is stated as a proof of these sittings that they seldom break up without leaving a dead crow behind them.—*N. Y. Times.*

CAT AND RABBITS.—On a journey recently, while stopping for a short time at the house of a gentleman in Orange, Vermont, we were somewhat interested and amused at seeing a lot of young rabbits nursed by a cat. The owner of the cat had destroyed two of her kittens, preserving only one. The night after she took to the woods, returning in the morning with two young rabbits, and the next night, repeating her visit, brought home a third, all of which she has adopted, and the kitten and three rabbits are thriving together, under the impartial and affectionate attention of Grimalkin.—*Portsmouth Jour.*

The Cape Bretonian gives a very ample detail of the burial of some of the bodies of the 248 unfortunate beings who perished in the Astrea, off the rocks of Little Loban Head. The few fishermen, who dwell near the scene of the disaster, have been most assiduously engaged in rescuing the bodies from the deep, and committing them to decent graves. About twelve bodies a day are obtained and regularly buried before sunset. In doing this charitable act the poor fishermen are stated to be neglecting their farms, and may perhaps lose their crops. In many instances they have supplied decent clothing for the bodies, prior to the interment. The Cape Bretonian recommends that some means ought to be raised to erect a large mound of stones over the rude graves, to protect them from dogs, foxes, or other animals. The ship and all that she contained that would not sink, have been dashed to pieces.—*Montreal Gaz.*

Delaware and Raritan Canal.—According to an invitation given, the Directors, together with a large number of Stockholders of said Company, passed through the line of Canal from Trenton to New Brunswick on Thursday last, in a beautiful barge, for the purpose of inspecting the works on this magnificent piece of internal improvement. They were hailed by numerous spectators, at the different locks and basins along the route, who had assembled to witness so novel and pleasing a spectacle. They arrived at the lock at New Brunswick about seven o'clock in the evening, where they were received with a salute from the New Brunswick Artillery, Captain Zabriskie's company of Governor's Guards; and six cheers from the numerous concourse of citizens and strangers who had assembled to witness their approach. A procession was then formed, which, escorted by the Governor's Guards, with their superior band, marched down Albany street to the Bell Hotel, where they were again saluted with six hearty cheers, after which, they sat down to an excellent supper, prepared by Capt. De Graw.—*Princeton Cour.*

The foundation of buildings for the use of the Water Works company of New Orleans, was laid recently, in the presence of a large number of citizens. The procession, consisting of near fifty carts and a large number of laborers with suitable implements, was formed at the principal, and proceeded from thence in regular order to the place which had been selected as the site of the water works, preceded by music and a number of carriages, hacks and individuals on horseback. When the procession reached the place it was received with hearty cheers by the concourse which had previously assembled there.

After the ceremony of depositing the first load of earth, which was announced by the discharge of cannon, C. M. Conrad, Esq. rose in an open carriage and made an excellent and appropriate address, in which he explained the nature and origin of the ceremony, and detailed the many and important advantages which the city would derive from the undertaking which had just been commenced. His remarks were admirably suited to the occasion, and were listened to with profound respect and attention.

The Governor, mayor, and members of the city council were present, and the ceremony closed with a national air from the band.

A VALUABLE HINT.—A writer in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Dr. Comstock of Lebanon, (Ct.) furnishes an interesting article on the mode of extracting foreign substances which have been introduced into the ear. He says that he once knew an instance of a lady in whose auditory passage a bug had flown, whose anguish proceeding from the motion and noise of the insect, was beyond all former experience or present endurance. She described the noise while the insect was in her ear, as exceeding the falling of a mountain, or the crash of thunder, whilst its motion gave pain unutterable. The writer recommends that the feather end of a quill from a raven, goose, or eagle, smeared in honey, should be introduced into the ear, which will immediately stop the hum of a bug, or the buzz of a fly, and extract it. If the substance to be extracted is a cherry stone, or shot, or kernel of corn, candied honey may be preferable to that directly from the hive, because more tenacious and adhesive, and there may be cases where something more adhesive than honey can be used with propriety. But by dipping the feather end of a quill into the latter, introducing it into the ear, and turning it round, every substance which lies loosely in the passage may be extracted. This will supersede the use of forceps, and do away the barbarous term, and more barbarous operation, of *auricular lithotrity.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Messrs. Evans and Cold well have just added several new omnibusses to their line on Chesnut. An omnibus now starts from each end of the line every few minutes.

We understand that in the course of a few days the Philadelphia prisoners will be removed to their new quarters beyond the Schuylkill.

Messrs. J. & B. McMakin, who keep the Bath Coffee House, No. 31 South Wharves, brought to us yesterday, a monster from Texas. It is one of the oddest animals we ever saw. It is about the size of a common toad, shaped rather like a turtle, with a pair of magnificent horns upon its head, accompanied with half a dozen pairs of smaller corneous decorations. The whole of the skin on the animal's back is studded with horns resembling the briars on a rose bush. The belly is rough like dog fish skin.—*U. S. Gaz.*

"STEAM BOAT."—We have seen a letter from Mr. Burden to a friend in this city in which he says, "I am happy in being able to say, that my steam boat operates equal to my most sanguine expectations. I shall have her completed about the middle of the next week, and will then make the first trip to Albany."

Cholera Morbus and the summer Complaint of Children are common at the present season; the public have a remedy in the Vermifuge of Mr. Swaim, which we have heard very highly commended. It is a valuable medicine for children. See advertisement on our third page.

The Hon. David Crockett arrived in this city, from Washington, on Monday evening. During his sojourn here, he will be presented with a beautiful rifle just finished, under the direction of a number of citizens.

Gov. Wolf has recently appointed four new justices of the Peace in Washington county, and three in Columbia.

OPPOSITION.—In consequence of competition, the steam boats carry passengers between Montreal and Quebec for *twenty five cents!*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.—The Governor of New Hampshire, in his late message to the Legislature, recommends the total abolition of capital punishments.

The Cincinnati Intelligencer of Monday says—"We hear of repeated cases of cholera in this city, some of which have proved fatal. Many complain of the premonitory symptoms."

A person in Boston, on the 23d ult. was bound over in the sum of $2000, to appear at court, and answer a charge of having exposed indecent pictures, snuff-boxes, &c. for sale.

Out of 1,360,000 persons who have travelled by the Liverpool and Manchester rail road, one passenger only has been hurt! The nett profit of that road for the last six months was £[illegible]

Stephen W. Foreman, one of a gang of ruffians, who, for some time past, has been depredating on the flat boats passing down the Mississippi, has been apprehended.

The Washington Globe of the 24th ult. says:—"The Board of Commissioners under the Convention with the Two Sicilies, have terminated their fourth session. We understand that the Commissioners have disposed of all the cases ready for trial to this date."

FISHING EXTRA.—At Oysterpond, Long Island, on the 14th ult. were taken 5000 [illegible]-fish, the average weight of which was 35 pounds. Although esteemed by many people a delicate fish for the table, yet they are used in that place as a manure.

The turpentine factory of Israel D. West, at the foot of 17th street, New York, was destroyed by fire, on the 26th ul.

Capt. Vincent's corps of New York Light Guards, celebrated the birth day of Vice President Tompkins, on Staten Island, on the 23d ult.

Mr. M'Duffie intends to pass a few weeks at the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia immediately after the adjournment of Congress. Those of the South will concentrate at these Springs the course of a fortnight or two.

Mr. J. Drummond, one of the assistant Alderman of St. John's, N. B. has been sentenced to one year imprisonment and £100 fine, for attempting to commit a rape. The trial caused great excitement.

TO WHITEWASHERS.—An Illinois paper advertises for a number of active and skilful *whitewashers*, to whitewash the character of one of their gubernatorial candidates.

Professor Gambart, of Marseilles has discovered a new comet, situated in Sir John Herschel's nebula 2,064, and almost four minutes distant.

In taking down an old chimney in Dedham, Mass a few days since, the workmen discovered a rat's nest, in one corner of which was a three dollar bill.

The editor of the New Hampshire Telegraph, saw a steeple demolished by a thunderbolt the other day. He considers it a broad hint to the owners of the edifice, to put up a rod when they rebuild the steeple.

A reward of one hundred dollars is offered in Tennessee papers, for the apprehension of Henry Jackson Carter, believed to be the murderer of James Hughes.

The relative value of gold to silver has hitherto been 1 to 15 11-27; the new arrangements by Congress make it 1 to 16, about 4 per cent. rather less than the premium sometimes paid for shipment.

Mr. Bryan, senior editor of the New York Evening Post, a violent Jackson paper, has sailed for France as bearer of despatches.

SAILING ON LAND.—It has been suggested that cars on rail-ways may be propelled by wind, and that by having a mast, with a squaresail attached, with a fair and fresh breeze, the expense of fuel, and friction of machinery, might be saved. It would be a strange [illegible] along the road, propelled by a [illegible].

Mr. George Webber's cordage factory, Roxbury, near Boston, was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. involving a loss of $50,000.

Miss Wheatley, a child of 14 yrs, made her debut at the Park Theatre, on the 27th ult. in the character of Julia in the Hunchback. She made a most favorable impression. Her imitation of Miss Kemble are said to be admirable.

George C. Washington, Esq. of Maryland, has been elected President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. There was no candidate run in opposition to Mr. Washington.

The Board of Commissioners, under the French Treaty, have adjourned to meet again on the fourth Monday in October next.

There appears to be great emotion and difficulty about the Union Bank of Baltimore.

A motion was made in Parliament, not long since, to have authentic and verbatim reports taken of all the speeches and proceedings of that body. It was lost by a small majority.

Dr. Sweet, the Bone Setter, fell overboard from a steamboat, on his way to Hartford, and was drowned.

At the marriage of a Mr. [illegible] to Miss Palmer, at Clarkstown, during the performance of the ceremony, a Mr. Levi Phillips became enamoured with the sister of Miss Palmer, that after a few minutes conversation, during which they seemed highly pleased with each other, they desired the divine to tie them in wedlock's holy band.

A Tennessee paper says that "the Editor of the Louisville Journal is a great [illegible];" to which the Editor of the Journal replies—that may be, but our Tennessee friend is no great *stick.*"

AN EDITORIAL WISH.—Wish that our subscribers would dream that they had settled all their arrearages, and wake up in the morning and find it to be true.

The Cumberland road bill lately passed by Congress, appropriates $200,000, continuing the road in Ohio, $150,000 for Indiana, $100,000 for Illinois. The further sum of $300,000 appropriated for repairs this side of the Ohio, and to carry into effect the laws of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia. When that amount is exhausted, the act cedes the road to be surrendered to the States within which it lies—the United States to be discharged from further liabilities for repairs.

A writer in the Cincinnati Journal, proposes the institution of an Asylum for drunkards, where the confirmed in intemperate habits shall be taken and confined until the desire for spirituous liquors has abated.

The destructive tornado which lately passed over Williamsburg, Va. visited a portion of Gloucester county, with terrible fury, crossed York River near the Clay Banks, about an hour before sunset, capsizing four or five vessels in which several persons were drowned. At Cones's, five or six out houses, (barns, stables, &c.) were blown down. At Mr. John Fox's, his Negro quarter was destroyed, one negro killed and several were crippled. Scarcely a vessel in York River, in the range of this destructive hurricane, but was injured, sunk or driven ashore.

The Circuit Court of the United States has refused the application for an injunction against the Philadelphia and Trenton Rail-road Company, to prevent the erection of a bridge across Neshaminy. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Baldwin.

Late accounts from India speak of preparations for working the Coal mines that exist in the interior. The district of Catch, has been ascertained to be full of Coal-seams. The specimens are all anthracite. The late French traveller, Jacquet, found anthracite coal in another district, and says it is to be very widely diffused throughout the Peninsula.

A WHALE.—The Gloucester Telegraph states that a whale, more than sixty feet length, of the fin back species, was towed into the harbour on Monday morning by a fishing vessel, and had apparently been dead for sometime.

A Coroner's inquest was held at Darien, Ga. on the 15th ult. over the body of a man belonging to the Brig Mary, name not known, the initials J. W were marked on his arm. Verdict of the Jury, "accidental drowning." The unfortunate individual, was induced by some other seamen, on a Sunday morning, to accompany them in bathing, when he unguardedly ventured too far, and was swept under by the tide and drowned.

On Thursday, says the Boston Transcript, as our cotemporary, the editor of the Evening Gazette, was crossing the Common, he noticed a movement in the water of the pond, near its edge, and soon discovered a lad, about seven years old, floundering and struggling for life. He plunged in without a moment's delay, and saved the lad.

BEAR HUNT.—A bear, weighing three hundred and fifty-five pounds, was killed on the 9th inst. in Wilmont, New Hampshire, by a party collected for the purpose, who had him cooked for a dinner!

Delia Stephenson, a young girl of rather respectable connexions, residing in Bye, committed suicide, on the 27th ult. by taking laudanum. She led an abandoned life.

[illegible]

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

MAJOR DOWNING.

We present our readers to-day with another characteristic letter from the Major, and we hope it will be read with the attention it deserves. His recurrence to the "Elder Bark Tea," leads us to hope that some good may yet come of this new or old item in Materia Medica, provided, the Senate is allowed to scrape the bark after their own fashion. We have no doubt ourselves that its effects will be complete, one way or the other, it matters little which way they scrape provided they do'nt scrape both ways.

The hint given by the Major touching the coming elections cannot be too closely regarded. In fact, we deem it all important that the Halls of Congress be first cleansed and weeded before we get entangled with the occupant of the White House. The just estimate he has of the majority of the Senate, is alike creditable to him and to them, and to the good sense of all, and our bounden duty to give that able body our full support amid the present storm, is most aptly illustrated by the stirring story of the Two Pollies off Cape Hatteras.

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, 28th June, 1834.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser.

My last letter to you tell'd you about the uncertinty of elder bark tea, unless great care was taken in scrapin the bark, for its just as Doctor Parsons tell'd my good old mother, if its scraped both ways there is no tellin how things will work. And its here just so with "the Government"—and the folks about the Gineral was always scrapin both ways, and things was gettin worse and worse. I used to tell the Gineral when I was with him, he better let the Senate have a hand in directin this matter; that there warn't in all creation a set of folks who knew so well what was right to be done, and when troubles did come, who knew how to git the Gineral out on't quicker than they did: but the Gineral would'nt give up till tother day, when he could'nt git by it, and the Senate got a chance to scrape a leetle bark for "the Government," and in less than no time it went just as the people expected it would, and just as they wanted it to work; it has cleared out Mr. Taney and Mr. Stevenson already, and a good jag more would follow if the Senate gits another chance at scrapin the bark.

Some folks, and especially them who want or expect offices, think that the Senate ought to do just what the Gineral tells em—but that aint my notion, for I don't see why the people should be at the expense of having a Senate if that is to be the rule. The Senate has got a notion that it is their duty to see that no man gets an office with their consent, unless he will discharge its duties for the good of the hull people, and not for a party, and this is just my notion too, for it is a plagy hard bargain for all parties to be call'd on to pay wages to an office holder, and he in turn ony to work for one party—that aint natural justice. If a man in office is ony to work for "a party" then that party ought to pay him his wages.

Times have got so now that most folks think, when they are elected to office, they have ony got to serve the party who voted for 'em; and look upon all the rest as a set of Algireens; and they go on "rewardin friends and punishin enemies," till every idle vagabund who is too lazy to git an honest livin by labor, works himself into a good fat office, just because he has been cryin about taverns and grog shops, "glory and reform," and "The spoils of the enemy belong to the victors." Now, my notion is, its high time to put a stop to this kind of business, and git things back agin to law and common justice. The country has got enuf of "*glory and reform,*" and the victors have got "*spiles*" enuf for one spell, and the ony peaceable way to git the country out of the scrape, is for the people, whose pockets have to pay for all this "*glory and spiles*" to turn right to, and at the next election see that no man goes to Congress unless he is of the right kind of stuff. No good farmer ever expects to raise a clean harvest of wheat, if he don't look out sharp and cull out of the seed wheat he plants, all the smutty grains, and the dock seed, and wild Inions; for if he plants any of them he will be bother'd most plaugily, when grindin time comes; a handful of wild Inions will spoil a hull grist, and all the family will be eatin Inony bread and puddin the hull season threw, just for want of a leetle care in plantin time.

It wont do no good to be botherin yet about who is to be next President—its time enuff to select a miller when we've got the harvest home and all thrash'd out; it will be enuff to see that we get a good honest miller then. But if we begin now afore we have planted our new crop, and say, so and so shall be our miller, and no body else, some other folks who want to be millers, may go to work just out of spite, and sap his mill dam or cut his gearing, and then we shall git into a new fight and be neglectin the most important part of our business, which is first to git a clean crop and then select the most honest miller to grind for us.

We have got a plagy raft of garlic, and mullen,—and dock weed in the present Congress, and that's the reason the harvest aint worth nothin. The Senate is the best part on't, and if it warnt for some folks there, things would be pretty squally, and there wouldn't be seed enuf left to plant a new crop. I don't believe in all creation we could find a set of folks who deserve more, the support of every honest man and true patriot in the country than the Senate we've got now; and every time I listen to 'em, and mix in among 'em, and see how they battle agin the storm that is all the while peltin agin 'em, I can't help thinkin of a time I had once with Capt. Jumper, the first time he made a trip in the "Two Pollies" from Kennebunk to Charleston. The "Two Pollies" was pretty new then, and Capt. Jumper was shockin proud on her; and I went along with him with some notions, bein my first trip in trade to foreign parts.

We went along a spell pretty smooth, and the Captain was all the while boasting of the 'Two Pollies;' and well he might, for she was a peeler, and was called arter his wife and eldest dater, and they was both named Polly. Well, just as we got along off Cape Hatteras, it came on to blow pretty sharp right on shore, and the Captain he tack'd and tack'd one way and t'other, but all the while the Two Pollies kept gittin nearer and nearer the shore, and Capt. Jumper began to look pretty streaked. 'This pesky cape' says he 'Major is a bad place, and there is no gittin round it no way, as the wind is now blowing, I wish, says he, I had never let 'The 'Two Pollies' git so near it, and I never will agin, if I git her out of this scrape,' and with that he call'd all hands, and got up his best new cable, nigh upon as thick as my leg, and he hitch'd it on to the biggest anker aboard and let it go, and took in all sail; 'this is the last hope now,' says he, 'for all on us.' The waves came smashin along, one arter another, and the 'Two Pollies' for a spell went along with 'em sometimes one eend first and sometimes another.

Capt. Jumper said it warnt no time now to make a long speech, and all he had to say about it was, that if the anchor hook'd on to good holdin ground, the "Two Pollies" would, by the blessing of Providence, be saved, provided we didn't flinch from our duty, and that was, that as soon as the anchor did git hold and the vessel faced the storm, we must not quit the bowe, but keep all the while tendin the chafing mats, and see that the cable didint chafe off, and keep every thing well greased there "I can depend" says he, "on that ere cable if we do our duty by it"—and just then sure enuf, the anker got hold, and the "Two Pollies" faced right round head to the storm, and every wave that come she'd smash her nose right into it, and split it clean through and it would break and smash right over her and we was all on us as wet as dock rats.

The storm whistled, and it thundered and lightin'd, and the "Two Pollies" roll'd and tumbled and bounced and thumped agin the waves like all possest,—we all sprung to it, and Capt. Jumper took the lead, and we kept wettin the chafin mats and kept the grease going.—"If this cable" says he "gits chafed off by our neglect, there is nothing will save us—and I would'nt give a two inch plank for the 'Two Pollies' and all on board," and so we kept it till arter mid night, when the storm giv way and the wind shifted and by day light it was blowin just tother way, and right off shore, and a clear sky; "and now" says Captain Jumper, "my boys lets all on us thank God for all his marcies, for their aint one on us that haint got much to be thankful for this time," and arter that we up anker and tuck on the canvass; and the "Two Pollies" streak'd it out of that ere scrape about the quickest I tell you.

I us'd to hear Capt. Jumper tell about that ere peril pretty often, and when I would try to corner him about his venture so near the land in that quarter, he'd try to git off by tellin me that as the "Two Pollies" was brand splinter new, and the rocks all along there plagy old; if she had gone agin em they would had the worst on't; but when he'd tell the story to folks who knew more about the natur on't than I did then, he would always say if it had'nt been for his men standin by the cable, and keepin it well greas'd and well matted, as strong as it was, it would a chaf'd off and that would a ben the last of the Two Pollies" and Capt. Jumper—and I suppose also of

Your old friend

J. DOWNING, Major.
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

UNCLE SAM'S HEIR.—A tall well dressed man, who had been observed for some time pacing the chamber, advanced towards the bench with the solemn gravity of a mute at a funeral, and placing himself in front of the Justice, remained in perfect silence, until Mr. Wyman, with his accustomed suavity, addressed him and asked to know his business.

Suitor.—Are you the Judge?

Magistrate.—I am, sir.

Suitor.—Then you are the very person whose assistance I require. You must know, sir, that I am a lineal descendant and heir at law of Uncle Sam. My true name is Andrew Jackson, but it has been basely stolen from me, and that of Walter Holbrook (a tailor, living at the corner of Warren and Greenwich streets) illegally substituted.

Magistrate.—Indeed, that is very strange!

Suitor.—Not at all. My father bequeathed to me some time ago, thirty-five millions of dollars, which he deposited in the United States Bank; but a set of thirty-six conspirators, amongst whom are the counterfeit Andrew Jackson, Mrs. Trollop, Amos Kendal, Billy Warner, and Ann Royal, have removed the deposites and seek my ruin. Now I wish you to give me a search warrant, that I may discover what they have done with them.

Magistrate.—My good sir, that will be impossible, for two reasons: first, because it will puzzle any body to say where the deposites now are, and secondly, as Uncle Sam is not yet dead, you cannot inherit the property.

Suitor.—Not dead; well, that's of no consequence, for according to the Constitution, if Congress choose to kill him, they have a right to do so.

Magistrate.—I know all that, my friend, but I really cannot assist you.

Suitor.—Well, if you can't, you can't, and I must look to some one else for assistance.

He then, with pompous gravity, turned upon his heel and left the office.—*N. Y. Cour.*

ANDREW JACKSON.—During the session of the Court holden at Concord, (Ms.) the last week, in the course of an examination of the witnesses, among others, was called the name of Andrew Jackson.—The whole assembly burst into a fit of laughter,—and every eye was strained to catch a glimpse of the "old hero," as he should be brought to the witness stand, when out stepped a staggering negro!

[illegible]

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bicknell, publisher of the Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1834.

ASHES, Pot, cwt	[illegible]	MOLASSES..duty	[illegible]
Pearl,	[illegible]	New Orleans,	[illegible]
BUTTER, Tub, lb	[illegible]	Sugar-house,	[illegible]
Extra No. 1	[illegible]	do. New York,	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]	do. Philad.	[illegible]
No. 2	[illegible]	do. Steam,	[illegible]
COAL, Lehigh, ton	4 25 5	Trinidad,	[illegible]
Schuylkill,	[illegible]	Porto Rico,	[illegible]
COFFEE..Duty..free.		English French Isl.	[illegible]
Java,	[illegible]	Havana & Matanzas,	[illegible]
St. Domingo,	[illegible]	MACKEREL, No. 1, bbl	[illegible]
Porto Rico,	[illegible]	No. 2,	[illegible]
Cuba,	[illegible]	No. 3,	[illegible]
Maracaibo	[illegible]	OIL, Linseed, Am. from store,	[illegible]
Laguira,	[illegible]	do. Dutch,	[illegible]
Jamaica,	[illegible]	Whale, gal.	[illegible]
Rio,	[illegible]	Sperm. winter,	[illegible]
COTTON..Duty..3cts per lb.		do. summer,	[illegible]
Louisiana,	[illegible]	PLASTER PARIS,	
Mobile,	[illegible]	In Delaware, ton	[illegible]
N. Ala. and Ten.	[illegible]	In Schuylkill,	[illegible]
S. C. and Geo.	[illegible]	SEEDS, Clover, bush	[illegible]
N. C. and Va.	[illegible]	Flaxseed, rough,	[illegible]
FREIGHTS, To Pittsburgh, per wagon, 100 lbs	[illegible]	do. clean, cask	[illegible]
do. via canal,	[illegible]	Timothy, cask	[illegible]
Wheeling, pr wag.	[illegible]	Herds, bush	[illegible]
Pottsville, via canal, ton	[illegible]	Orchard grass,	[illegible]
Balt. via steamboat,	[illegible]	WHISKEY, Rye, in bbls	[illegible]
FLOUR and MEAL, Superfine, bbl	[illegible]	do. hhds	[illegible]
Fine,	[illegible]	do. from wagons	[illegible]
Rye,	[illegible]	WOOL, Prime, Saxony fleece, lb.	[illegible]
Middling,	[illegible]	Am. wash. fullblood	[illegible]
Corn meal,	[illegible]	do. ¾ blood,	[illegible]
do. in hhds	[illegible]	do. ½ blood,	[illegible]
GRAIN, Rye Pennsylv.	[illegible]	do. ¼ and com.	[illegible]
Rye, Southern,	[illegible]	Am. unwash. fullbl'd,	[illegible]
Wheat, Pennsylv.	[illegible]	do. ¾ blood,	[illegible]
do. South. bush.	[illegible]	do. ½ blood,	[illegible]
Corn, L. C. white,	[illegible]	do. ¼ and com.	[illegible]
do. L. C. yellow,	[illegible]	Super. pulled lambs,	[illegible]
do. U. C. round,	[illegible]	No. 1. do.	[illegible]
Oats, Pennsylv.	[illegible]	No. 2. do.	[illegible]
Southern,	[illegible]	No. 3. do.	[illegible]
Barley, Eastern,	[illegible]	Saxony, clean,	[illegible]
do. Pennsyl.	[illegible]	Spa. sheep, R.P. & S.	[illegible]
HOPS	[illegible]	do. lambs,	[illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, July 5, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

*** Mr. DANIEL C. LOWBER will shortly make a tour through the state of New York, with a view to the collection of arrearages due this paper. Our subscribers will oblige us by facilitating the object of his journey.

*** Many of our subscribers in Pittsburg, are considerably in arrears. They are requested to make speedy settlement to Mr. GEORGE BOGGS, our duly authorized agent in that city.

*** Our friends generally, who are in arrears, will greatly favour us by a prompt remittance of the amounts they respectively owe. Money, which in a large and expensive establishment like this, is at all times acceptable, is peculiarly so during the present deranged state of affairs. The large number of persons who derive their maintenance by their services in our office, render it obligatory upon us to make every exertion to meet their just claims. We ask delinquents to remember our responsibilities, and act in relation thereto as they would desire others to act towards them, were they in our situation.

Yesterday, the 4th instant, being the fifty-eighth anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated in this city with rather more spirit than usual. Business was generally suspended. In the morning the various volunteer corps of the city paraded, and in the afternoon there were orations, dinners and festivals, almost without number. Of course much wine was drunk, much meat consumed, and many good things said. Several distinguished members of Congress spent the day in the city.

A public meeting was held in this city last week, at which it was resolved to set apart one day during the present month, in honour of the memory of La Fayette. A funeral procession will be formed, and an oration delivered on the merits of the deceased. The 14th instant, has been suggested as a suitable day for these honours. A committee of thirty citizens has been appointed to act in conjunction with the city Councils and district corporations, in making the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Mills, the aeronaut, whose ascension we noticed last week, is making arrangements, we understand, for another aerial flight from the city, as soon as his new balloon can be completed. To compensate him for the losses he sustained by his late ascension, subscription books have been opened at the Exchange, and other public places, where our citizens have an opportunity of contributing. Mr. Mills' balloon and instruments were probably worth from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars.

Congress adjourned on Monday last, after a long session of unusual interest. Our attentive Washington correspondent details all the important business transacted during the last days. It will be seen that there has been another revolution in the President's cabinet. We shall give a synopsis of the leading bills passed during the session, as soon as we can find time to prepare it.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Very many of our citizens are already moving in relation to an excursion to the country. The weather is becoming oppressive, business is dull beyond all precedent, the dog days are approaching, and almost every individual has some desire to enjoy a little relaxation out of the city. Some have already determined on a trip to the Falls of Niagara, others go to Boston, a number to Cape May, and other watering places, a few to the Virginia Springs, while at least a moiety are satisfied with the attractions of their own state. There are many agreeable places of resort in Pennsylvania, which Philadelphians should not neglect. Those who go but a short distance, will find in the borough of WEST CHESTER, good society, a fine wholesome air, and comfortable accommodations, on very moderate terms. The YELLOW SPRINGS, in the same county, is a favorable place of resort. DOYLESTOWN, in Bucks county, has likewise many attractions, for those who love a pleasant, quiet residence. It is a very healthy village. Some who prefer longer distances can be accommodated in READING, a beautiful town on the Schuylkill, or POTTSVILLE, in Schuylkill county, where they will find much to inspect and much to admire. Gentlemen who are fond of gunning and fishing, and ladies who love romantic scenery, mountains and waterfalls, will be gratified to their heart's desire, by sojourning at a place called DUNCAN'S ISLAND, in the Susquehanna river, a few miles above Harrisburg. This is one of the sweetest spots we have ever visited, and we doubt, whether, as a place of summer resort, it does not stand unrivalled. The Island is located immediately at the junction of the Juniata with the Susquehanna, in a rich undulating country, with fertile vallies, and mountains a thousand feet high, commanding a most extensive and magnificent prospect of the country for many miles in every direction. The Island too, affords excellent accommodations for visitors. A few miles to the north west, is the beautiful and refined borough of CARLISLE, in which place a confirmed misanthrope would soon be reformed. Dickinson College is here located. The society is sociable and intelligent, and in the vicinity of the town, there are many objects of curiosity, such as the extensive barracks built by the British, anterior to the revolutionary war, extensive and perhaps unexplored caves, &c. There are several good hotels in this place.

Further west, is the pleasant borough of CHAMBERSBURG, in Franklin county, which has a daily communication with Baltimore, and still further onward, across two or three heavy ridges of mountains, and beyond a terrible but romantic place called Bloody Run, is the town of BEDFORD, with the Chalybeate Springs in the immediate vicinity. This is a favourite place of resort for the citizens of Baltimore and Pittsburg, and one may journey hundreds of miles and not find a better home. The scenery in the vicinity of the springs is delightful, and the facilities for enjoyment unsurpassed.

Those who are still dissatisfied with their distance from Philadelphia—here about 300 miles—may journey over the country to Hollidaysburg, cross the Alleghanies in a Rail-road car, view the tunnel in the highest ridge and other curiosities, and thence proceed to BLAIRSVILLE, on the banks of the Conemaugh river, a stream which will certainly remind them of their own romantic Schuylkill, which in some respects at least, it closely resembles. Here they may tarry for a few days, inspecting the canal, the Salt Works and talking politics with the people, and then if not satisfied with travelling, they may proceed forty miles further, to the great western metropolis of the state, *Smoke town*, alias PITTSBURG. In the neighborhood of this city, there are curiosities in great abundance, both of nature and art. The tunnels, the bridges, the coal pits, the steamboats, the manufactories, &c. will afford occupation for at least ten days, and if the visitor, at the expiration of this time, is still dissatisfied, he may jump on a steam boat on the Ohio, and proceed direct to New Orleans.

These are only a few of the prominent places of resort in our own rich and extensive State, but they are sufficient to show that we are at least as well off as our neighbours, in regard to eligible summer retreats. Many, we know, prefer the bracing air of their own mountains, to any other summer recreation, and such cannot be at a loss to find, in Pennsylvania, a spot every way adapted to gratify their inclinations.

THE WAR ON THE BANK.—Messrs. Key & Biddle have just published a pamphlet of 150 pp. octavo, entitled "*The War on the Bank of the United States*, or a Review of the measures of the administration against that institution and the prosperity of the country." It furnishes a full and satisfactory history of the bank and deposite questions, from indisputable data, and shows, in a clear light, the policy and acts of the administration, since the first commencement of the present troubles. The pamphlet is well written, and the facts detailed are concisely digested. We trust it will be extensively read.

LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF HALL.

We are indebted to Mr. Perkins, of this city, for a copy of a new novel just published by the Harpers, called the "Life and Adventures of John Marston Hall." It is by the author of "Darnley," "Richelieu," "Henry Masterton," &c.—a writer of whom it is said that in the felicitous delineation of character, whether real or imaginative, in graphic description of incident, and in the skilful management of plot, so as to arouse and sustain the reader's interest, he is not without a superior; and to the mere pleasure of reading one of his romances, there is always added the agreeable consciousness of learning something that is worth one's while to know. The present is one of Mr. James' best novels, full of life and incident, instructive and deeply interesting.

A lad named Gordon, about eleven years of age, whose mother resides in Fifth street, near Lombard, was drowned in the Delaware, on the 27th ultimo, while endeavoring to swim. His body was found on Sunday, about four miles down the river. His mother is confined to her bed, in a dangerous state of illness, and the news of the loss of her child, has not yet been communicated to her, for fear the announcement may prove fatal. The distressing situation of the family may be more easily conceived than described.—*Phil. Gaz.*

SUICIDE.—JANE SEAMOR, a respectable colored woman, wife of John Seamor, residing in Lombard street, between Fifth and Sixth, committed suicide about 7 o'clock, this morning, while in a state of mental derangement. She rose from her bed, in which she left her two children, one about six and the other eight years of age, and hung herself with a cord to the curtain frame. While suspended in this manner, the children woke and commenced crying, upon which, as the eldest states, the mother lifted her hand and shook it, as if in admonition. Jane, for some time previous, had been confined to her room, by a disease in the head.—*Ibid.*

NEW JERSEY LYCEUM.—The first annual meeting of the New Jersey Lyceum, was held at Princeton, on the 18th ult. S. P. PENNINGTON, Esq. in the chair.—Theodore Dwight, Jr. Esq. and Professors Torry and Gale, who were present, were invited to take seats.—An Essay on the evils and defects of the present system of Common School Education, their causes, and the proper remedies to be applied for their correction, was received from Dr. Weeks. A list of questions for Lyceums, forwarded by Dr. Weeks, was read, and referred to the Executive Committee. Verbal reports, of a satisfactory character, were received from several County Lyceums. On motion of Prof. Dod, it was resolved, that the Executive Committee be instructed to prepare, as soon as may be after each annual meeting of the Lyceum, a circular, containing among other things, a list of such questions as they may deem proper, to be transmitted to intelligent gentlemen throughout the state, with request that answers should be forwarded to the corresponding secretary.

The following resolutions were moved by Prof. Maclean and adopted, viz: Resolved, That the Executive committee be directed to prepare and publish questions for discussion at the next annual meeting.

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to employ, as soon as may be practicable, a suitable agent to visit the different counties in New Jersey, and to organise in them county and township Lyceums, and in general to promote the various objects of this association.

A corresponding committee was then appointed for each county in the state, after which the Lyceum adjourned.

SUBTERRANEAN VILLAGE.—A letter to the editor of the Southern Banner states that a subterranean Indian Village, has lately been discovered in Nacoochee Valley, in Georgia, by gold miners, in excavating a canal for the purpose of washing gold. The depth to which it is covered varies from seven to nine feet; some of the houses are embedded in a stratum of rich auriferous gravel. They are 34 in number, built of logs from six to ten inches in diameter, and from ten to twelve feet in length. The walls are from three to six feet in height, forming a continuous line or street of 300 feet. The logs are hewed and notched, as at the present day. The land beneath which they were found, was covered, on its first settlement by the whites, with a heavy growth of timber, denoting a great antiquity to these buildings, and a powerful cause which submerged them. Cane baskets and fragments of earthenware were found in the rooms. The subjoined are additional particulars:

The houses are situated from 50 to 100 yards from the principal channel of the creek; and as no further excavations have been made, it is more than probable that new and more interesting developements will be made when the land is worked for gold.

A great number of curious specimens of workmanship have been found in situations which preclude the possibility of their having been moved for more than a thousand years. During my mining operations last year, I found, at one time, about one half of a crucible, of the capacity of near a gallon. It was ten feet below the surface, and immediately beneath a large oak tree, which measured five feet in diameter, and must have been four or five hundred years old. The deposite was diluvial, or what may be termed table land. The stratum of quartz gravel in which the vessel was imbedded, is about two feet in thickness, resting upon decomposed chlorite slate.

It is not difficult to account for the deposite of those substances in alluvial soil, for the hills are generally very high and precipitous, and from the immense quantity of rain which falls, the streams are swollen to great height, sweeping every thing with them, and frequently forming a deposite of several feet in thickness in a season; but some of diluvial land is from 10 to 50 feet above the present level of the streams. These deposites exhibit appearances of as great attrition as those recently formed.

There was a vessel, or rather a double mortar, found in Duke's Creek, about five inches in diameter, and the excavation on each side was nearly an inch in depth, basin like, and perfectly polished. It was made of quartz, which had been semi-transparent, but had become stained with the iron which abounds in quantity in all this country. In the bottom of each basin was a small depression half an inch in depth and about the same diameter. What its use could have been, is difficult to conjecture. Some suppose it was used for grinding paint, &c. or in some of their plays or games. The high finish, and its exact dimensions, induce me to believe it the production of a more civilized people, than the present race of Indians.

Respectfully yours, M. S.

ANECDOTE.—In a friend's album, Mr. Smith (keeper of the prints in the British Museum) wrote a playful account of himself, in which is the following paragraph:—"I can boast of *seven* events, some of which *great* men might be proud of—I received a kiss, when a boy from the beautiful Mrs. Robinson; was patted on the head by Dr. Johnson; have frequently held Sir Josh. Reynold's spectacles; partook of a pot of porter with an elephant; saved Lady Hamilton from falling, when the melancholy news reached her of Lord Nelson's death; three times conversed with George the Third, and was once shut up in a room with Mr. Kean's lion."

A MUSICAL CRITIC, in a late London paper, gives the following picturesque description; Madame Dusek's performance on the piano-forte was an extraordinary exhibition of manual dexterity. She flew at the keys like a tiger-cat, pounced upon the chords, tousled them, shook them till she had her "wicked will of them;" scrambled up and down like a kitten among leaves; whisked off from Dan to Beersheba; played at leap-frog with her hands, like one possessed; ran down the chromatic scale on double notes; up again, to show she could do both; and this amazing dexterity—equal in its kind to the tumbler in Drury Lane Pantomime, was bestowed upon a composition of at least twenty minutes' duration which did not contain a single thought worth hearing.

RICHARD LANDER.

We have a melancholy satisfaction in inserting the following unaffected and affecting letter from the brother, and once American companion, of the lamented Richard Lander. The feelings expressed with so much simplicity of heart by his deeply attached brother are honourable to him and to our common nature, and cannot fail to be read with true sympathy.

With regard to the calamity which has deprived us of so interesting a traveller, we have not much to add to the information already public. Poor Lander was doing so well after his return to Fernando Po, that to the very day previous to his death, when he took some food with appetite, no doubt was entertained of his speedy recovery. But alas! on that day mortification of the wound in his left thigh ensued, and all hope was abandoned. So rapid was his prostration that he died soon after midnight; having given such directions respecting his affairs as the shortness of the fatal warning permitted. While on his sick bed, it is a consolation to learn that every possible and needful aid was his. In the airiest room of Colonel Nicoll's residence, receiving the unremitting attention of that humane and gallant officer, with the best medical assistance and most soothing services, his pains were alleviated and his spirit cheered. His body was laid in the grave amid the vivid regrets of the entire population, who accompanied the funeral; and an ardent desire is felt not only to discover who were the perpetrators of his foul murder, but signally to punish their crime. Colonel Nicoll will, of course, do all in his power to retrieve his papers and property; for he escaped with nothing but what he wore at the moment of attack, and was so much hurt in person as to be disabled even from writing. The natives up the country where he was so much beloved, while they lament his loss, will we doubt not, assist in investigating its cause—the proximity to the coast renders it indeed too probable that it was prompted by parties engaged in the slave trade.

From what passed in the House of Commons on Thursday night, we observe that a pension of £70 per annum is settled on his afflicted widow, and £30 on his only child, a daughter.—A fine boy died before his father. We now subjoin the letter alluded to; we owe it to the intense interest we have always taken in these brave and noble enterprises, which, sorrowful as is their termination, reflect a bright lustre upon the national character.

Dear Sir,—I have nothing to add to the account of the unfortunate occurrence as it appears in the newspapers, save that he was conscious of his approaching dissolution, talked with calmness to those around him, and anticipated the termination of his career with composure and with hope. The history of his adventurous life, with its perils, privations, and sufferings, is already before the world. He was born at Truro, in Cornwall, on the 8th of February, 1804, so that, at the period of his decease, he was within a few days of attaining his thirtieth year. In early boyhood he visited St. Domingo, where he remained for some time, and afterwards travelled in South Africa, from Cape Town inland to the farthest extremity of the colony. He was the sole survivor of Clapperton's last and fatal expedition to Central Africa, and succeeded in making his way, defenceless and alone, from Soccatoo in Haussa, to Badagry, on the western coast, a long, difficult, and dangerous journey, through countries inhabited by a variety of tribes, by whom he was not only unmolested, but treated for the most part with kindness and liberality. His interesting and important expedition to trace the course of the Niger to its termination, and its successful issue, are already known to the public, who are indebted to Richard Lander for the solution of an intensely interesting question, which had engaged the attention of geographers for many centuries. It is a sorrowful reflection, that after all his painful toil and mental and bodily suffering in the cause of African exploration—after having escaped, in a manner truly surprising, the treacherous and destructive influence of the climate, he should have met his death on the eve of returning to enjoy the fruits of noble honours in the bosom of domestic peace, by the hands of heartless savages amongst whom he was in the very act of endeavouring to introduce the blessing of civilization and the arts of peace!

Richard Lander was of short stature, but he possessed great muscular strength, and a constitution of iron. No stranger could help being struck, as Sir Joseph Banks was with Ledyard, "with the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance and the inquietude of his eye." He was gifted in an eminent degree with that passive courage which is so requisite a qualification in an African traveller. His manners were mild, unobtrusive, and highly pleasing, which, joined to his cheerful temper and ingenuous, handsome countenance, rendered him a favorite with every one that knew him, by most of whom he was beloved in the fullest sense of the word. The many distinguished individuals of the metropolis to whose society he was introduced after his return from the Niger discovery will subscribe to the truth of this assertion; but no one knows, to the fullest extent, except the companions of his boyhood, and the friends of his riper years, the unaffected benevolence of his character, and excellence of his warm and generous heart.

To them, and to every member of his disconsolate family, who were tenderly attached to him his melancholy and most distressing fate will be the bitterest ingredient in the cup of life. So greatly was Richard Lander beloved by the untutored Africans, that at various places in the interior, where he had remained sometime at Katunga, Boussa, Yaoorie, and other places, numbers of the inhabitants ran out of their huts to embrace him on his leaving their town; and, with hands uplifted, and eyes filled with tears, they blessed him in the name of their god. He has left a fatherless child, and an afflicted, broken hearted widow, to mourn their distressing bereavement.

How melancholy has been the fate of most travellers in Africa! The daring Ledyard, who had been a wanderer over a great part of the globe, fell a victim to the climate, not long after he first set foot on African soil; the brave but unfortunate Major Houghton, plundered and forsaken by the Moors of Ludamar, perished miserably in the wilderness; the justly celebrated Mungo Park was attacked by the natives with spears and arrows, and terminated his career in the Niger; Major Denham escaped all the dangers of the vast and dreary Sahara, only to die at Sierra Leone; Belzoni, in an attempt to explore the Niger, fell a sacrifice to the climate of Benin. Many European travellers in Africa have never been heard of after setting out on their journey; the enterprising, kind-hearted Clapperton, borne down by disappointment, and by a languishing disorder that reduced him to a skeleton, breathed his last in a wretched hovel at Saccatoo; and to complete the list, owing to the sullen ferocity of a band of savages, Richard Lander is also gone down to the grave. But the fate of these brave men is not an inglorious one; their names are embalmed in the memory of their countrymen; and every friend of humanity and honourable enterprise will mourn over the melancholy termination of their labours—

"To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

JOHN LANDER.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The speech made by O'Connell, in the British House of Commons, on his resolution for a repeal of the Union, introduced on the 22d April, is a most able and masterly appeal to British honor, in behalf of the wrongs of Ireland. It occupies about seven columns in the London Herald, and furnishes a succinct and complete historical sketch, carried back to a very early period, of the relations which have existed between the two countries. The powerful eloquence of the Irish patriot, was never more signally displayed than upon this occasion, and if it failed to accomplish the speaker's object, the fact cannot, we feel certain, be attributed to any lack of sound argument. The subjoined brief synopsis of the speech, we take from the New York Star.

"Up the year 1614, Ireland, in the language of Mr O'Connell, had been treated as a distinct nation or enemy; but from that period she was reduced to a state of subjugation. As early as 1346, under Henry III. the Irish had applied to have extended to them the benefits of the British laws and the British constitution, but it was refused. In the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. the most inhuman barbarities were committed by these respective potentates towards this people. They were murdered in cold blood, and many thousands perished by starvation; some eating the dead bodies of the others. Their lands were confiscated and brutalities of every description perpetrated, more horrible than ever disgraced the nature of savages—These enormities continued under the reigns of Charles I. and James II. The right of separate legislation and a distinct parliament however, still existed and was in action, but it was not until the year 1782 that this right was again distinctly declared and re-assumed in full force by the then parliament of Ireland. From that time commenced the dreadful struggle on the part of the British government, to bring about, by violent means, the union of the two countries and the destruction of the federative or parliamentary privileges of Ireland."

"Troops in large forces were sent over to that country, the utmost pains were taken to excite discontent among all classes, and especially to foment the religious antipathies between the catholics and protestants. Meanwhile the army was augmented to near 100,000 men; public meetings of the citizens were interrupted or overawed by the presence of military force, and thus the Irish rebellion was purposely and designedly instigated and consummated by the government of Great Britain. This furnished the great argument for the dissolution of the Irish government and its union with England. Yet in the face of an armed power dispersed through the provinces, and daily guilty of the most brutal atrocities towards the people on whom they were burdened—in the face of these bayonets, and of a military despotism, did they, when the question of union was proposed, most earnestly remonstrate against the obnoxious measure. *The petitions against the Union, amounted to 707,000 and those for it only to 17,000.* Notwithstanding this, the government secured, by open and extravagant bribes, a majority in the Irish Commons; the parties being 162 in favor, and 120 against the Union. Of the 162 in favor, 116 were *place holders*, English generals who were not proprietors, besides many low and degraded menials in the service of the English government, who did not *dare to vote otherwise than as they were bid*, and who had been returned to the Irish Parliament by the influence of English bayonets and tory myrmidons; but the greatest lever of corruption was that applied in the creation of 37 peerages, 12 bishops and a frightful number of generals and admirals, all *raised to these dignities to procure union votes!* Mr. O'Connell concludes by demonstrating that Ireland, in paying two seventeenths of the taxes of the British empire, pays far more than her proportion, and that her condition has been far less prosperous since than before the union—one striking evidence of which is the vast numbers of poor, oppressed and half starved laborers who annually emigrate from their country to better their fortunes elsewhere; being near twice the number of all who emigrate from Scotland and England.

Declaration of Independence.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, invariably pursuing the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise, the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their emigration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriation of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For protecting our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us:

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and condition.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independant states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independant states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.	George Taylor,
Josiah Bartlett,	James Wilson,
William Whipple,	George Ross.
Matthew Thornton.	*Delaware.*
Massachusetts Bay.	Cesar Rodney,
Samuel Adams,	George Read,
John Adams,	Thomas M'Kean.
Robert Treat Paine,	*Maryland.*
Elbridge Gerry.	Samuel Chace,
Rhode Island, &c.	William Paca,
Stephen Hopkins,	Thomas Stone,
William Ellery.	Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
Connecticut.	*Virginia.*
Roger Sherman,	George Wythe,
Samuel Huntington,	Richard Henry Lee,
William Williams,	Thomas Jefferson,
Oliver Wolcott.	Benjamin Harrison,
New York.	Thomas Nelson, jr.
William Floyd,	Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Philip Livingston,	Carter Braxton.
Francis Lewis,	*North Carolina.*
Lewis Morris.	William Hooper,
New Jersey.	Joseph Hewes,
Richard Stockton,	John Penn,
John Witherspoon,	*South Carolina.*
Francis Hopkinson,	Edward Rutledge,
John Hart,	Thomas Heyward, jr.
Abraham Clark.	Thomas Lynch, jr.
Pennsylvania.	Arthur Middleton.
Robert Morris,	*Georgia.*
Benjamin Rush,	Burton Gwinnett,
Benjamin Franklin,	Lyman Hall,
John Morton,	George Walton.
George Clymer	
James Smith,	

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.—Col. F. G. Skinner, of Baltimore, passenger in the Erie, capt. Funk, is bearer of the letter of condolence from the President of the United States, addressed to the family of La Fayette, by the unanimous request of both Houses of Congress to express the sorrow of the whole American People on the death of that illustrious patriot and friend of our country.

Mysterious Affair.—On Tuesday night last, about 11 o'clock, some persons in Corlaer's street, were alarmed by the cry of murder, proceeding from one of the docks at the head of Water st. E. R. who went to the spot, but could not find any thing of the person that the cry came from. The cry "I am gone, I am gone," accompanied with struggles in the water, was heard before they could get to the dock. The next morning the sleeves of a man's coat were found in the vicinity of the place.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

RATS.—Major Downing, in a letter published in the Portland Courier, says, "there's a real nest of rats jest been dug up out of the Post Office, and I don't think they've found 'em all yet. But them that they have found are as fat as butter; they look as if they had been living like pigs in clover. Folks have been thinking a good while there was a pesky snarl of rats round the Post Office, and so the Senate appointed a committee to go and take a hunt and see if they couldn't dig 'em out."

To Readers and Correspondents.

The alternative proposed by "Anonymous," has been adopted. He shoots at small game.

Putnam will meet attention.

The Essay on a Thunder Storm, is carelessly written, and needs a more careful revision than we have time to give it.

"G." is no doubt capable of writing a good story, though we do not like the tenor of a "Lover's Trick." It expresses too much in the way of inference.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

June 27.—Received from		*Received from*	
James P. Dixon,	$10 00	Jas. Ratcliff, Esq.	10 00
F. Etherholtter	3 00	D. Cathcart, Esq.	2 00
W. Holleman, Esq.	10 00	J. G. Caldwell, Esq.	3 00
Wm. Welsh, Esq.	5 00	Isaac Wilson, Esq.	3 00
John Allen, Esq.	5 00	Oliver Hamlin, Esq.	2 00
H. L. Nichols, Esq.	2 00	*July 1.*	
J. Hollister, Esq.	2 00	J. S. Dobbins, Esq.	2 00
H. Munson, Esq.	7 00	J. L. Symmons, Esq.	2 00
S. E. Day, Esq.	2 00	J. McGalliard, Esq.	12 00
June 28.		*July 2.*	
D. R. Stickney,	6 00	Wm. Merrian,	1 00
John W. Jones,	2 00	J. R. Clark, Esq.	2 00
George Hemphill,	5 00	C. J. Burnett, Esq.	11 00
Eliza Field, Esq.	1 00	S. Upson, Esq.	1 00
Joseph Wright, Esq.	3 00	A. V. D. Joline, Esq.	2 00
Joshua Russell, Esq.	2 00	Geo. Bruce, Esq.	10 00
Wm. Bache, Esq.	2 00	Nelson P. Lines, Esq.	1 25
Czar Keeler, Esq.	6 00	C. Ives, Esq.	2 00
C.C. Henderson, Esq.	1 25	*July 3.*	
J. C. Hatch, Esq.	2 00	P. Granger,	20 00
David Brooks, Esq.	1 00	Robert M. Hanna,	2 00
W. A. Clausel, Esq.	5 00	Noble & Forbes,	2 00
George Boggs,	46 50	James Beesley,	10 00
John P. Leibrich,	2 00	Benjamin Hubert,	3 00
June 30.		Levi B. Vilas, Esq.	2 00
Julius R. Whiton,	3 00	W. E. Paddock, Esq.	2 00
O. Kibbe,	2 00	W. W. Anderson,	5 00
Charles R. Barton,	3 00	W. P. Miller, Esq.	10 00
Christ. G. Joy, Esq.	2 00		

From our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, July 1, 1834.

MR. ATKINSON.—The first session of the twenty-third Congress has closed—it is for the people to decide upon the acts both of the Executive and the members, and I have no doubt, myself, that the liberties as well as the happiness of the country, are safe in the hands of the voters. We are a reading and a thinking people; at least we read politics in abundance, and out of much discussion cometh truth. I will bring up my journal to an end, and then adjourn myself.

In the Senate, on Wednesday of last week, after several private bills had been acted on, Mr. Webster reported the bill concerning gold coins, which has since passed in such a shape, as to be likely to make gold coins as current as silver. The bill making provision for Indian annuities was passed, as also the joint resolution from the House, manifesting the deep sensibility of Congress on the death of LAFAYETTE, was adopted. The bill pensioning the killed and wounded at Toulon, was passed in its original shape. Mr. Sprague's resolution appointing a committee to continue the investigation into the Post Office affairs, was adopted, and the bill making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic service of the United States, was gone through, passed, and returned to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

In the House on the same day, it was agreed to meet for the despatch of business, at 10 in the morning and to take a recess from 3 to 4. After some talk about the U. S. Bank, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Wilde in the chair.

The bill to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian affairs, and to regulate intercourse with the tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers were amended. The committee then proceeded to consider the bill providing for the establishment of the Western Territory, and for the security and protection of emigrants and Indians therein. These subjects occupied the House all day.

An ineffectual effort was made in the Senate on Thursday, to postpone the adjournment to a later day. Several private bills having been passed, and others read and considered, the Senate adjourned.

The subject of the Indians was again taken up in the House on Thursday, when the general appropriation bill coming up, it was passed, as well as the Indian bill, with others of little public interest.

On Friday in Senate, Mr. Webster made a report from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill from the House, to regulate the Deposite money of the United States, in certain local banks, in which the committee say they are not prepared to sanction any such bill, as the United States Bank has paid a large bonus for the privilege of the Deposites, and the Senate will not break a contract of this solemn nature; the committee think the public money unsafe in its present position, and the report concludes with recommending that the public moneys be restored, &c.

The most remarkable feature of this day's session in the Senate, was the *unanimous* passage of the following resolution:

"Resolved, that it is proved and admitted, that large sums of money have been borrowed at different banks, by the Postmaster General, in order to make up the deficiency in the means of carrying on the business of the Post Office department, without authority given by any law of Congress; and that as Congress alone has the power to borrow money on the credit of the United States, all such contracts for loans by the Postmaster General, are illegal and void!!"

Forty-one of the Senators voted for this condemnation of the conduct of Mr. Barry. This gentleman has appealed to the people in a long address, in which he declares his *devotion* to the President in strong terms, and he will probably be continued in office.

On going into executive business, the Senate received the nominations of JOHN FORSYTH, of Georgia, to be Secretary of State, in lieu of Mr. McLane, resigned, and of *Levi Woodbury*, (late Secretary of the Navy,) to be Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Taney having been rejected by the Senate,) and these two gentlemen *were confirmed* without a division. Mr. Wilkins has since received the appointment of minister to Russia, so that he need not face his constituents at Pittsburg, and get hooted, unless he pleases.

On Saturday, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to regulate the gold coins of the United States, and after much debate, passed it.

The Senate continued in session till eleven o'clock, and the House till two on Sunday morning, acting upon every bill which has passed the Senate, except two not reported from the committees.

The Baltimore rail-road bill, which is of great importance to the committee, was laid on the table by a vote of 107 to 50. The Michigan and Arkansas road bills were passed, as well as the bill for the relief of the Polish exiles, and bill from the Senate, to re-organize the Marine corps.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Stevenson, by a vote of 97 to 49, not quite two-thirds. The rest of the session was occupied principally with private bills. Davy Crockett spoke against a vote of thanks to Mr. Stevenson; he should first wish to know what they had to thank him for!

Mr. Dickerson was confirmed in the last executive session, as Secretary of the Navy; as the Secretaryships seem likely to go round, I mean to put in for the next or succeeding vacancy!!

On Monday, both Houses met early. The Senate passed a resolution, instructing the committee on finance to sit during the recess, in order to investigate the condition of the Pet Banks! The Light-house bill was passed after sundry important amendments, striking out appropriations for unimportant places. The House passed the bill granting lands to the Poles; and Messrs. Connor, Stoddart, H. Everett, Beardsley, Watmough and Hawes, are the committee to sit during the recess, on the Post Office.

The President signed all the bills which were passed, except the one making an appropriation of $20,000 to remove certain obstructions from the channels of the Wabash river, respecting which he had constitutional scruples, though he signed others of nearly similar import. The President will depart for Tennessee, in the course of two weeks at furthest; he appears in good health.

Thus we have seen a stormy session, and a long one brought to a close, without having produced the relief the people expected. A stormy election season approaches, when all the matters which have so powerfully excited all classes, will again be brought prominently forward. The people must, after all settle them; the fourth of July dinners and orations, will set the two political balls in motion, next session, if I should be in Washington, it may fall to my lot to detail another order of things; if that should not be from the same members being still in their places; the ensuing new Congress may possibly set all things in a new light, recharter the Bank, and see the whigs in office; the Jackson men, however, do not admit the possibility of such an event; they are as sanguine as ever, are sure that the gold currency will please the people, and continue them in power. Adieu—I shall be with you in a day or two.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

ANOTHER TAKE-IN!

The "Sleepy Davy" farce was enacted in this vicinity a short time since, with considerable success. A rough lookin, Yankee made his appearance in a village not more than twenty miles from this place, and not half that distance from the Susquehanna river. He bestrode a barefooted horse, which might have been good in his time, but want of proper nutriment, and the carelessness of his ostler, had made his ribs and joints particularly prominent. In the course of the evening, the conversation of the company turned on horse-racing, as a race was to be run in a few days, by some of the best horses in the country.

During the conversation a stranger arrived, and ordered his horse to be stabled.—After listening a while to the discussion which was being had as to the speed and bottom of the several horses which were to enter the lists, the stranger remarked, that he very much regretted that business of importance would prevent him from entering the beautiful Virginia horse which had just been put in the stable. The jockeys immediately stole off to the stable to examine the horse—found him indeed a beautiful one, without any apparent imperfection. On their return to the bar-room, the stranger said that he would run his horse the next morning, before breakfast, half a mile, for $10. None of the jockeys seemed disposed to take the bet; but it was soon taken by the owner of "Barefoot," the other stranger, who proposed to put up his horse against the ten dollars, and the proposal was accepted. The race was run—Barefoot was bet—and of course forfeited.

"Stranger," said the yankee, "You've fairly won my nag, but if you'll lend him to me after breakfast for an hour, I'll run against any horse in the neighborhood except yours, for a hundred dollars a side."

Will you, indeed? then you shall have the use of him."

The bet was taken by the jockeys, and the best horse in the neighborhood produced. When "Barefoot" was found to have changed his name, and adopted that of "Steel Plate," the story was told. Steel Plate won the purse—resumed the title of Barefoot, and proceeded on his journey.

I The *strangers were brothers.*

POPULATION.—A square mile contains 3,097,600 square yards, and at the rate of four persons, large and small, to a square yard, 12,390,400 human beings. Thus the swarming population of the United States could be crowded, without inconvenience, into a square mile, and could be walked round in an hour. In like manner the host of Xerxes, of which the three [illegible] and so seeing the sun rise, and the other [illegible] could have been ranged in close order on a field of a hundred acres, and could all have heard the voice of one speaker. The inhabitants of the whole earth, about nine hundred millions, would not fill a circle of ten miles in diameter; they might, therefore, be ridden round in an hour by Mr. Osbaldiston, and might hear a bell placed in the centre.

GENERAL ANECDOTE.—An ignorant farmer in the state of New York, being told by a neighbor, soon after the insolvent law went into effect, that he could pay his debts by petitioning for the benefit of it, applied to a lawyer in the vicinity to know what the expense would be.

"Fifteen dollars," replied the lawyer.

"Fifteen dollars! then I reckon I'd better pay my debts, for I don't owe half that much.—*Liverpool Mer.*

ALMANACK.

1834. JULY.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
5 SATURDAY,	4 38	7 22	1 19	
6 SUNDAY,	4 38	7 22	1 56	D. H. M.
7 MONDAY,	4 38	7 22	2 33	
8 TUESDAY,	4 39	7 21	3 20	
9 WEDNESDAY,	4 39	7 21	4 17	New 6 4 3
10 THURSDAY,	4 40	7 20	5 16	First 13 10 1
11 FRIDAY,	4 40	7 20	6 7	Full 19 10 3
12 SATURDAY,	4 41	7 19	6 58	Last 28 7 23

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society open for deposits on Mondays and Thursdays of each week, from 3 o'clock, P. M. until 6, at their office, No. 239 North [illegible] below Green street.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22d ult. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. Joseph C. Patham, to Miss Deborah M. Sinable, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 1st ult. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. Jos. Kime, to Miss Ann E. Hennings, both of this city.

On the 1st ult. by the same, Mr. John Foot, to Miss Margaret Galday, all of this city.

On the 9th ult. by the same, Mr. Patrick Taggart, to Miss Mary Park Hagren, all of this city.

On the 12th ult. by the same, Mr. Wm. Tradly, to Miss Eliza Duffee, both of this city.

On the 19th ult. by the same, Mr. Robert Matheys, to Miss Sarah Ann Owram, both of this city.

On the 19th ult. by the same, Mr. Wm. R. West, to Miss Lydia C. Bigalow, all of this city.

On Thursday morning, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Jos. Holdich, George Earp, to Ann, daughter of the late Benj. Tucker.

On Thursday, by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. Robert Emmit Connor, to Miss Rachel Logan.

On the 23d ult. by John Swift, Esq. Mayor, William T. Debree, to Amelia D. Brower, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 24th ult. by the Rev. S. C. Brinckle, Mr. Thomas R. Stovell, of the District of Spring Garden, to Matilda, daughter of Charles White, Esq. of the city.

On the 25th June, 1834, by Alderman Ash, John Hall, of the city of New York, to Matilda Watkins, of the same place.

In Deposit, Del. Co. N. Y. on Monday evening, the 16th June ult. by the Rev. Mr. Frederick, Mr. Horace Mygatt, of Chenango Co. N. Y. to Miss Harriet Crandell, of the former place.

June 19th, by the Rev. Thomas Neall, Mr. Samuel Scott, to Miss Eliza Ann Fisher, all of Philadelphia.

June 24th, by the same, Mr. William Sipe, to Miss Matilda Harries, all of Philadelphia.

By the Rev. George Chandler, on the evening of the 22d inst. Mr. Joseph Starne, to Miss Grace Wood, both of the Northern Liberties.

By the same, on the evening of the 25th ult. Mr Archibald McClure, of Waterford, Gloucester county, N. J. to Miss Fanny P. Mood, of Kensington.

By the same, on the same evening, Mr. Samuel Davis, to Miss Christiana Faunce, all of Kensington.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. John F. Speck, of this city, to Miss Savannah Roberts of the Northern Liberties.

On the 29th ult. by the same, Mr. Eli Mulford, to Miss Ann Cook, both of this city.

On the 28th ult. by Alderman Ash, George Megraw, of Sadsbury township, Chester county, to Sarah Rebecca Moore, of the same place.

On Wednesday evening, the 25th ult. by the Rev Mr. Geny, Mr. William Schell to Miss Mary Bell, both of this city.

By the same, on the same evening, Mr. Benjamin Whitman to Miss Eliza Davis, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 24th, Mr. James Shaw, to Miss Catharine Yands, both of the N. L.

By the Rev. George Chandler, on the evening of the 29th ult. Mr. John Stewart, to Miss Catharine Kesler, all of Kensington.

DEATHS.

On Sunday evening, 15th ult. Mary, daughter of George Leder, and grand daughter of David Carlisle, of the Northern Liberties, aged 16 months.

On Thursday, 26th ult. in the 42d year of her age, Mrs. Fuller, consort of Barnard Fullen.

On Friday morning, June 27, James Musgrave Wright, only son of Alfred Wright.

Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Mrs. Elizabeth Dumoutet, relict of the late John B. Dumoutet.

At Pine Grove, N. J. on sixth day morning, 6 mo. 20th, Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Sloan, in the 59th year of her age.

On Sunday, June 29th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the 40th year of her age, Ann, wife of Mr. Patrick Logan.

On Sunday morning, the 29th ult. Mrs. Catherine Briard, widow of the late Capt. Briard, in the 67th year of her age.

In Kensington, on Wednesday morning last, of cholera infantum, Irwin, only son of Charles R. and Jane S. Massey, aged 6 months, and 11 days.

At New Orleans, on the 14th ult. John P. Schuyler, (Printer,) aged 31, a native of New York.

On Monday morning, James Sinclair, son of William I. and Sarah Montgomery, and grand son of Andrew Manderson, aged 10 months and 19 days.

On the 24th ult. at his late residence, in Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, Pa. Isaac Loch, in the 81st year of his age.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult., after a very protracted sickness, Sir Charles J. Peshall, Baronet, lately His Britannic Majesty's Consul for the State of North Carolina.

At Economy, in Beaver county, on Tuesday afternoon, the 24th ult., at 5 o'clock, Frederick Rapp, Esq. aged about 50 years. The deceased was one of the leading men of the Harmony Society, and bore an unimpeachable character for honesty and integrity. His death will long be felt by the members of the Society, to whom the loss is irreparable.

At Louisville, Ky. on the 4th May, the Rev. G. W. Ashbridge, in the 34th year of his age, and the 8th of his Ministry, formerly of Philadelphia. His disease was scarlet fever, contracted in the faithful discharge of parochial duties to those who were suffering under its ravages.

In Rowan county, N.C. Mr. Henry Sleighter, a native of Hesse Cassel, Germany, 83. There were two striking peculiarities about him. He never had but *one tooth*, and had no *perspiratory organs*. The first deficiency exempted him from the tooth ache, and the latter from frequent catarrhal affections. But in very warm weather, the inability to *sweat*, compelled him to resort to frequent effusions of cold water, in order to get rid of that heat which, in all other men, is carried off by perspiration.

On Tuesday morning, July 1, after a long illness, Jane R. Burd.

Suddenly, on Tuesday afternoon, Albert G. son of John and Maria White, in the 14th year of his age.

On the morning of the 2d July, Charles E. infant son of J. L. Van Tine, in the 2d year of his age.

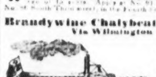
Major General EBENEZER HUNTINGTON died at his residence in Norwich, on the 17th ult. aged 79. General Huntington was a brave and accomplished officer of the revolution, and served with great credit through nearly the whole war—having entered the army before Boston in 1775 just after graduating at Yale College, and was commissioned a first lieutenant in September of that year. The next year he was promoted to a captaincy and appointed deputy adjutant general of the troops stationed on the North River under General Heath. In 1777 he was made a major under Col. Samuel B. Webb and afterwards promoted to a lieutenant colonelcy, and commanded a battalion of light infantry at the siege of Yorktown, where he joined the family of General Lincoln as a volunteer aid-de-camp, and acted in that capacity at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. After the conclusion of the war, Gen. Huntington served his native state in various military and civil capacities, was several times elected to Congress and served a long time as adjutant general of the state. In 1799, during the administration of President Adams, when war was expected with France, he was at the recommendation of Gen. Washington appointed a brigadier general of the troops raised by Congress on that occasion. Gen. Huntington sustained a high and unblemished character in every relation of life.—*Conn. and Eng.*

Report of deaths in the city of Boston for the last week—males 13, females 11. Diseases, consumption 5, &c.

Apprentices Wanted.

WANTED Two Boys to the Lapidary trade, about the age of 14 to 16 years. Apply at No. 91 South street, or at No. 28 South Third street, in the Fourth Story. [illegible]

Brandywine Chalybeate Springs, Via Wilmington.



THE Steam Boat WILMINGTON, Capt. H. Read, leaves ARCH ST. WHARF every day at 7 o'clock, for Wilmington. Carriages with excellent horses, and careful drivers, are provided immediately upon her arrival, to convey passengers to the celebrated establishment. Fare through to the Springs $1 25—All baggage at the risk of the owner. Breakfast and dinner provided on board. june 21—tf

Lehigh Nut Coal.

THE Lehigh Company have for sale, Nut Coal, free from dust, and suitable for small stoves.—Price, four dollars and fifty cents per ton delivered. Apply at the Company's Office, No. 72 South Second street, opposite Gray's Alley, or at the scale house, in Front above Callowhill street. [illegible]

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS dwelling, with front store and cellar, with other conveniences, [illegible] For particulars apply at No. 143 South Tenth street, below Locust street. [illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED, Atkinson's Casket [illegible]

The Book of Nature. [illegible]

War on the Bank. JUST published, [illegible]

SWAIM'S PANACEA

[illegible]

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS. [illegible]

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE

[illegible]

Notice. [illegible]

Lehigh Coal Reduced. [illegible]

Handsome the spoon of fable,
Where grows it all the diocese.

DO NOT BE A SINGLE MAN.

Well, I confess, I am not green
As I have been for years gone by,
Old Time has touched me rather keen
And left me many a sigh.
My locks are thin, my cheeks are dim—
I count my single men!

Oh, they were chums of my boyhood
And we were boys of fun,
We used to dance, we used to sing,
We were a merry one.
My partner then was bachelor's—
I'm one a single man!

Oh, long and hard politics
Those on me lay to pass;
But now my duties they all leave that
Of counting noses.
Because, why, reason her own veil,
And so I'm left alone.
My wife, she doesn't care a shell—
I'm not a single man!

Ah me, how strange it is, the change
That time has wrought in me!
I'm not the man I used to be,
I'm not the man I see.
My temper is full of honesty,
My heart is full of fun,
I'm single without my wife,
I'm single without one.
And yet I'm single most of things—
I assure, no stronger drink,
No stronger than tea,
I'm not a single man!

Now, how would you like to find
Your self just left behind
By wife, and child, and comrades,
By all you've ever known?
Why, you'd say the devil's cast a death
Or someone over me,
Have you not? Then understand—
I'm not a single man!

My spouse is full of homely life,
And full of fun and things;
I go to bed without my wife,
I go to bed with wings.
And yet I'm single most of things—
I assure, no stronger drink,
No stronger than tea,
I'm not a single man!

Or when I roll, I feel inside,
Like some big porpoise fat,
And then they make me feel
The motion of a boat;
Or when I'm sick, though left alone,
I'm not a single man!

"I'm glad to see home affairs are flat,
I hoped it would end—"
Or "I'm sure you are sorry to hear
Of your friend's misfortune"—
Such words they, that are sorrow would go
A long way to express.
Oh, you don't care to receive a star—
I'm not a single man!

Some change, of course, should be in force,
But, surely, not as many
To bring a family not extreme,
Not more I never thought!
Major I intend to hold a chair,
And not pick up a lot!
But I have been myself picked up—
I'm not a single man!

I must confess, I do not grow
A wealth marriage vow,
Would you have me all commended
Such cutical wonders now?
I ought, I should of course, at once(d)
Be Mr. Pickford's son,
Whereas, I'm a single lear—
I'm not a single man!

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The following dialogue is said to have taken place a few months since, between a lawyer, and a client who had been called upon to give up the name of the author of a certain offensive article in a paper:

Q. Are you the editor of that paper, sir?
A. I am sir.
Q. Did you write that article? (pointing to the one in question.)
A. I did not, sir.
Q. Is that the editorial article?
A. It is.
Q. Who means you no editor?
A. No one, sir.
Q. Do you write all the editorial yourself?
A. Very little of it, sir.
Q. And still no one knows you?
A. Exactly so, sir.
Q. Pardon my asking written this article—what did you write it?
A. Nobody, sir! I got the subject in my head, took up my composing stick, and, as I usually do, set it up without writing it.

A Polite Curate.—In the church service, for the thanksgiving of women, not a certain occasion, the curate of ——, afraid of shocking his parishoners, who are a people of quality, introduced the word lying in instead of woman, and so it, "Lord save this lady the servant of thy handmaid, who is lying in." Where put her husband's time to these?

When the rich are sick, they ought to be warned, when the poor are sick, they should be well—d.
Be not deceived, for God is not alle—d.

No man is ever accidentally sent Botany Home, with another man's road, if a stranger, to him, but the engineer of it is laid down, he takes it up, and treads it over again.

FEMALE SCHOLARSHIP.—I wonder what my brother John sees in the lasses, that he likes them see well; but my pa I, and I'm going to marry a'' as' but two twenty losses.—*Cincinnati Spectator's Diaries*.

A clergyman's wife having attempted, at a Land of the Sea, to convert a certain coachman, the coachman's wife, the latter pulled her husband's coat, and, in a confidential manner, to say, "Nothing, Madam, after dinner."

HOT AND DEAD.—The late Mrs. Jane Wood, of Newburyport, was remarkable for her extreme fondness for heat and aversion to cold. Whether this was necessary to the preservation of her health, or was the consequence of chills by a constitutional dread of the mortification of death, we cannot say; but certain it is that the deceased lady, you must well recollect, was "hot," replied the other, "I'll tell you what it is, Bill, you're a regular brick." "Just so," said the other, "a heavy affection" exclaimed Mrs. W——, "and I'm sure you'll be chilled when you're laid dead. O, let there be some the moment of the fact, that I may put a shroud on you." "Why, you're a regular brick," said the other, "you'll be dreadful afraid of people putting you in the oven." "But how," asked her sister, "did you know that Jane was dead? We have not sent down for some time." Why," was the quiet and unanswerable reply, "she's cold."

BRIEF AND DRY.—When editor writes more space than he need pronounce to tend their deed, and more on important occasions, than he can find words to fill, he is apt to be brief, but was going on need reasons. He took it, and he was brief, and he was dry. He was brief, because he had nothing to say, and he was dry because he had no other subject, and I suppose I never shall what I have to say about it. Well, then, I will be brief, and I will be dry. I will not be dry, because I have nothing to say, but because I have said it so often before. "You would have known me," said the editor, "but he looked at me coolly as possible, and said: 'O the writer of this paragraph is dead.' Then he went to the drawing-room, and all the ladies were there, and he was just a nobody to introduce. I said just then, 'the critique of mine is to come.' He then went on with the service. *Life of Mr. Rev. Richard Hill.*

One of the most ingenious modes of raising a dollar when the funds were out, we have just read in a French paper. Paris, it appears, is famous as a harbour to all kinds of dogs; a common cur is not to be found in the streets of the French capital, and 25 francs for bringing one a private price. Two gentlemen who had been dining at a restaurant and having an extra bottle, they resolved that one should throw the other into the street and the other change it after taken twice. They had no sooner done so than they returned to the restaurant to claim the reward, and were about to receive it when the keeper of the restaurant made his appearance and declared that the dog was his.

"THE DEVIL TO PAY."—The phrase doubtless originated in a printing office, an error Saturday night's setting up, and the consequence was that the devil had to pay the book keeper, "how stands the account?" "Small balance on hand still—" "Let's see," repeats the publisher, "how can that be? I have paid out all the funds." "I am trying to figure, accountantly as much as to say he'd rather not be disturbed. "Let's Goshh—and so on, through a dozen divines. The publisher's patience is exhausted. "Here, accountant, is a pay till—" "No sir—and hesitate, there is the devil to pay.—*Nantucket Inq.*

SAFE DEPOSIT.—The Guildhall magistrates find that there is not sufficient employment for two watchmen, and that one can do the work. The Court of Aldermen will probably consider the matter on Monday next. Mr. Gosset:—In the event I happen to be Chief of Aldermen I respectfully consider that one will be sufficient. Mr. Pemberton:—For my part I entirely concur. Mr. Gosset:—Then your petition is rejected. Mr. Pemberton:—Why, on what grounds? Mr. Gosset:—On grounds of economy. Mr. Pemberton:—Then I will move that the petition be referred to a committee of the whole House. Mr. Gosset:—I will not accept the motion